

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 431.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS
GIVE A
SILENT WHITE FLAME
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF
30 per cent.
they can be readily attached to ordinary
Gas, & Gas and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING
ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU
STANDS.

HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME
CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOE'S NONPAREIL KEROSINE, 150
Degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$33,333.33
RESERVE FUND \$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YEK MOON, Esq. | CHU CHIK NUNO, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts of
the world.

For further information apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

YANGTSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Ta. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE Ta. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Ta. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st Ta. 968,235.56
March, 1883.

DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. | W. MEYERINCK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent;
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR
VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Times at One o'clock Dinner at 7.30.

This HOTEL is centrally situated and
within easy distance of the principal business
Places.

475 J. COOK, Proprietor.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

June 20th and 21st.

THE PRINCESS UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
COMPANY.

LESSEE Mr. J. J. ARCHER.
MANAGER Mr. R. H. LEWIS.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR Prof. F. HUGARDO.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CHINA,
MRS. H. BEECHER STOWE'S
Moral and Religious Drama in four acts entitled

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

Eva (a child of six years) Little Cecilia Brett.
Uncle Tom (a negro slave) Mr. R. B. Lewis.
Topsy (the black diamond) Mr. J. Moody.
Simon Legree (slave dealer) Mr. H. Lacie.
Eliza (quadroon, slave) Miss Lily De Vere.
For full cast see future Advertisements.
New and effective scenery by Hennings.

JUBILEE SONGS AND DANCES.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1883. [459]

WILL RECEIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

BOOK-BINDING.

GOLD, SILVER AND COLOUR PRINTING

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

BOOKS of every description, manufactured from Hand or Machine-Made

Papers, ruled and printed to any Pattern, however intricate, and strongly bound.

Machine Ruling.

CHIT BOOKS of all kinds for Ladies, for Gentlemen, for Business, and for Official use.

ALL CHIT BOOKS purchased from our stock will be lettered free of charge.

The office is under experienced European management and subject to our constant personal supervision.

Our prices will be found as reasonable as is consistent with sound workmanship and good material.

The Machinery at our command will enable us to undertake work of the cheapest kind, competing in this respect with the Chinese.

We shall at all times be glad to furnish Estimates.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1883. [560]

WILL RECEIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

BOOK-BINDING.

NEW CIGARETTES:

SWEET CAPORAL, 1 CAPORAL, FULL CAPORAL, STRAIGHT CUT, SULTANA with

ENAMELED MOUTHPIECE.

NEW CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

THE NEW PATENT CIGAR LIGHTER.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS

OF MRS. LANGTRY, COLORED AND UNCOLORED.

NEW SEASIDE LIBRARY.

NEW GERMAN LIBRARY.

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG.

GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG.

WORLD OF SONG.

GEMS OF THE DANCE.

WALDTEUFEL'S ALBUM.

MUSICAL FAVORITES.

NEW ENGINEERING BOOKS, AND A QUANTITY OF AMERICAN NOVELTIES.

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1883. [703]

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK.

CONSISTING OF—

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.

Cotton Trimming Lace.

Silk Handkerchief Border.

Silk Circular and Square D'oyleys.

and Black Silk Fictie.

Silk Parasol Cover.

Cotton Parasol Cover.

Silk Veil and Scarf.

Silk Collar and Cuff.

Silk Collar Breast Pendant.

Silk Collar Breast Pointed.

Cotton Collar Breast Pointed.

and Black Silk Necktie.

Silk Mittens.

Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.

Earrings to match the above.

Fancy Pendant.

Plain Chain Necklace.

Fancy Locket.

Fancy Bracelet.

Brooch (Love Knot).

(Marguerite).

(Slipper).

(Shell).

(Circular).

(Fan).

(Lily).

Earrings to match the above.

ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE

CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

S. MEYERS,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1883. [58]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms)

with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The

above has Gas and Water laid on; and im-
mediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROOZ,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18]

TO LET.

A GROUND FLOOR

AT NO. 8, OLD BAILEY STREET.

Apply on

THE PREMISES.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [447]

TO LET.

(WITH POSSESSION FROM THE 1ST JULY NEXT.)

TO LET,

FOR COMMODIOUS and well VENTI-
LATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES

or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24,

Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street.

Apply to

F. VINCENOT,

8, Peel Street.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [450]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATER S.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 1 p.m. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

DEATH.

On the 10th of April, 1883, at Sydney, N.S.W., ALICE MAY, youngest daughter of Joseph and Eliza White, of Hongkong, aged 3 months. [475]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

Satis populi suprema est lex. In theory, it is universally admitted, although in actual practice it may be doubted whether any so-called civilised nation of modern times really acts up to its professions, that the principal aims of every government should be the well-being of the people, the establishment of order and security, the encouragement of commercial relations, and the diffusion of social happiness. If these principles are not strictly adhered to, it must at least be conceded that the administrations of all countries make some attempt to govern in accordance with the sage precepts of the accomplished Roman orator and scholar. It may, we think, be fairly questioned if this British colony of Hongkong, as well as other colonial possessions of the Crown, are governed mainly for the well-being of the people, and we are not prepared to argue that there may not possibly be powerful and all sufficient reasons why in certain cases what we may term general interests have to be sacrificed in the interests of Imperialism. For some considerable time past there has been a sort of quiet agitation going on in our midst, having for its object the acquirement by the Government, for the benefit of the community, of the extensive and valuable property now occupied as Her Majesty's Naval Dock Yard. It was pointed out recently in the Legislative Council by the Hon. F. B. BELKELEY JOHNSON—as it had been years ago by residents equally eminent—that the Naval Yard is the sole barrier to a continuous Praya running from West Point to Causeway Bay, and urged that in the interests of our commercial prosperity the Naval authorities should hand over their present premises and seek new quarters elsewhere. There can be no doubt that if the Admiralty would consent to remove their head-quarters in this island either to East Point, Kowloon, or some other equally suitable locality, it would lead to very important results so far as the internal improvement of the city of Victoria is concerned. A continuous Praya would prove a great public convenience; whether it would benefit the Colony commercially to any appreciable extent is a moot point which may be safely left for future consideration. We have good reasons for believing that Governor Bowes is a stanch advocate of Mr. Johnson's ideas, and it is not unlikely that His Excellency may see fit to address the Secretary of State on the subject. However, there is no

probability of the Governor or of anybody else obtaining any practical benefit by so doing. The Admiralty has already been sounded on the subject, and we once heard on good authority that Admiral WILLIS had actually gone so far as to recommend the construction of a new Naval Dock Yard on the Kowloon shore. "My Lords" were obdurate; they simply declined to entertain any proposals or suggestions on the subject. Hongkong was not established as a commercial emporium; it was merely a Naval Station, and as it was their duty to consider Imperial before local interests, they had no intention, under any combination of circumstances, of abandoning the position they already occupied. The Admiralty is quite independent of the commercial element, and cares as little for the opinions of merchant princes and unofficial legislators on matters in which the privileges of the Navy are concerned, as for the views of the Colonial authorities. This policy has been consistently carried out by the Admiralty in all parts of the world, and while admitting that the present position of the Naval Yard is a most unfortunate one for the community, we must honestly admit that there is nothing particularly unreasonable in "My Lords" refusing to make what would undoubtedly be a great sacrifice, for the sake of interests which are purely of a local character. Hongkong is first a naval station, and then a commercial port. The interests of commerce, no matter how important, are only of secondary consideration, and must always be sacrificed when Imperial rights are presumed to be imperilled.

Sir GEORGE BOWEN, during his short experience amongst us, has already shown himself alive to that great principle of enlightened government—the social well-being of the general body of the people. His Excellency's energetic action in the cause of progress has naturally encouraged the hope that the most glaring of our local grievances will quickly be remedied. It has been said by members of the Legislative Council and others that the people of Hongkong require more "elbow-room"; that there is no vacant land for the rapidly increasing industries of the Island. This is sheer nonsense. There are hundreds of acres of land, suitable sites for buildings of every description, in all parts of the colony, affording "elbow-room" for twice our present population, and ten times the number of our existing industrial enterprises. And yet truly enough there is a lack of "elbow-room," but it is solely owing to the pernicious policy pursued by the Government in "bottling-up" the land in certain districts, and in placing prohibitive prices on lots which are put up to auction. The legitimate revenue of the colony should mainly be the ordinary forms of municipal taxation; therefore it is the duty, as well as to the best interests, of the Government to encourage the establishment of all kinds of manufactures and other mercantile enterprises. But instead of this the Surveyor General is allowed to put valuations on lands that are lying waste and useless, which prove practically prohibitive. Another great grievance exists in the apathy of the Government in the affairs of the poor classes. Want of proper house accommodation is one of the worst drawbacks of this city. Rents are so exorbitantly high that the major portion of the incomes of the middle classes is absorbed by the landlords, and the houses are notoriously defective in almost every important respect. It is the bound duty of the Government to study the interests of every class in the community, and we submit that this question of house accommodation is a crying evil which demands immediate attention. There are thousands of splendid building sites in this Colony, admirably suited for dwelling houses. Why should the ground on the Bonham Road be allowed to lie idle? Along the front of the town on the higher levels there are numerous sites available, and in the Eastern and Western districts townships might be erected. It was surely never intended that the land of a Government colony was to be made merely an instrument of recklessness and unscrupulous gambling! But it has, nevertheless. During the landed property scare in Hongkong the complicity of the Government in not exacting its rights was made a not unimportant factor in the disgraceful transactions which then took place. Speculators who purchased extensively at a nominal figure years ago, still hold the land although the conditions of sale have not been carried out. We believe that one well-known philanthropist has received notice that unless he builds within a certain time, the ground will revert to the Government. Considering that the conditions of sale had been wilfully ignored it was the duty of the Government to resume possession without notice of any kind, and it is to be hoped that this course will be adopted in future.

Mr. J. M. PARKE, is no doubt a very shrewd man, but his policy in valuing

the government land at such high prices, thereby checking business enterprise and inconveniencing the general public, has been a huge mistake. "The honourable Surveyor-General" evidently knows nothing of the true principles of political economy. His Excellency the Governor might see his way to give "the honourable one" a few practical lessons. Sites for dwelling houses should be granted under plainly defined conditions at a nominal figure, and the Government might even make arrangements to give assistance in the construction of residences for the poorer classes. Industries of all kinds ought also to be encouraged by every possible facility being placed in the way of their promoters, in the commercial interests of the Colony. These things are of far more importance to the welfare of Hongkong than gigantic (and utterly useless) water schemes, new gaois, typhoon refuges, and other white elephants of a similar description. When Sir JOHN PORE HENNESSY came to Hongkong he found the place a veritable Augean stable. He did much to cleanse it of its defects, but there is still so much to do, that Sir GEORGE BOWEN's term of office will prove no sinecure.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE steamers *Klung-chow* and *Hongkong* went over to the Cosmopolitan Dock this morning.

We are very glad to learn that sufficient support has been insured to make the "Sky" Race Meeting in October next a very popular affair and a great success. As nothing in the shape of preliminaries can be satisfactorily arranged at present, it has been wisely resolved to allow the meeting to lie over until August, when a public meeting will be convened and the necessary arrangements completed.

WILLIAM HENRY WHYTE, Thomas Rogers, and John Holwill, of England, seamen, were up this morning before Captain Thomsett on a charge of drunkenness, disorderly conduct and assaulting the police while in the execution of their duty. Lo Aye, mistress of "dove cot" No. 26, West Street, stated that the trio came to her house at about 11 o'clock last evening. She ordered them away, but the men refused to leave. A constable was sent for and had them removed. Samuel J. Witten, P.C. No. 12, stated that he went and ordered the men to leave the house at the request of the mistress. The "tars" refused to quit the establishment and made use of "slack jaw" when a row ensued. When the first and second defendants were arrested the third defendant attacked the constable and made an attempt to free his comrades. The men were not sober and behaved rather wildly. His Worship ordered them to pay \$5 each, with the option of a fortnight's spell of hard labor in the "Retreat." Whyte was sent on board his ship to have the fine collected, and the other couple retired into seclusion.

COBBLERS have been accused of a tendency to infidelity and atheism, but Mr. Winks shows at least that there are many, very many, conspicuous exceptions; and the charge is probably grounded only on the apparently certain fact, that cobblers, whether for good or ill, think more than their no-busier neighbors. Mr. Winks suggests that their sitting posture may have something to do with this; but the attitude of a cobbler is seemingly ill-suited for meditation. And it is certainly surprising that an occupation which seems constantly to demand the closest attention of eye to hand should yet leave the mind free to wander in the distant field of religion and politics. Sir Robert Peel is said to have declared that shoemakers were at the head of every conspiracy or political movement; and among many names that bear out his assertion we may instance Hardy, tried as a conspirator in the panic of 1794. Thomas Cooper, the famous Chartist, and George Odger, the well-known working-man's candidate, all of whom for the whole or part of their lives were shoemakers. Samuel Drew thought out his refutation of Tom Paine, and arguments for the immortality of the soul while engaged on his work, scribbling notes on the first piece of paper when a moment of leisure occurred. And Bloomfield composed most of the "Farmer's Boy" in a crowded garret among his fellow workmen, making verses silently in his head, for he had neither time nor materials to write them down.—*Saturday Review.*

SOME Englishmen pride themselves on their English societies and heathen missions. Within eight miles of Birmingham, 24,000 people exist by making nails and rivets. Of these miscreants, 16,000 are women—a large proportion wretched, toll-worn girls. A family of three persons, by slaving fourteen hours daily, earn a gross sum of £1 per week, from which there are deductions for fuel and the carriage of the nails, leaving scarcely seventeen shillings for the hard week's labour of three persons. Mothers have been known to toil at the forge till within a day or two of their confinement, and to return to their work under the stimulus of dire necessity in two or three days after child-birth! These people rarely taste meat. When the bread comes hot from the bakehouse on Saturday morning they eat it like wolves. But their chief grievance is the "fogger"—a rapacious intermediary between the makers and the buyers of nails, who supplies the slaves with their tools, bundles of iron at the beginning of the week; and when this material has been converted into nails and returned to him, the workers in the same period more than 1,000,000 immigrants went to the United States. Brazil spends more than \$200,000 each year to promote immigration, but a great part of her vast territory is almost inaccessible. An area as large as all that portion of the United States which lies east of the Rocky Mountains has only as many miles of railway as are to be found in the State of Massachusetts.

In the beginning of this century there were but fifty languages into which the Bible had made its way in 3,000 years. Since 1850 it has enriched, in all, three hundred, with 15,000,000 copies.

We are courteously informed by the Acting Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., that the steamship *Nepaul*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE remains of T. M. Siebbins, late editor of the Patriot New York, received a curious funeral. He was a noted unbeliever, and a few weeks ago wrote a farewell to his readers, in which he spoke freely about his own approaching death (from consumption). He directed that no minister should read over his grave, and that mourners should sing "Marching through Georgia" going to the grave, and "Good bye, my Love" returning; all of which was done.

THAT Tennessee local editor, meant business when he wrote: "Isn't it about time for the local authorities to sell the mule used to draw the town hearse, and buy a horse?" Twice lately he has balked and detained processions on bitterly cold days for over an hour, and, only last week, he kicked in the front of the vehicle and seriously damaged the corpse. People are beginning to get enough of this sort of thing, and if the authorities don't take proper action a citizen's meeting will be called."

REUTER wires yesterday that a Home Rule candidate has been elected member for the county of Wexford unopposed. A breathless universe must be completely staggered at this stirring intelligence. If the eminent telegraphist had only sent a few personal particulars about the new member for Wexford county, we should have almost felt justified in asking the Governor to celebrate this great event by closing the public offices for the next month. Why does not Reuter wire the price of potatoes in Ireland? That would be interesting.

THE late lamented Princess Alice (Grand Duchess of Hesse) when very young was somewhat warm and quick in temper. On one occasion, when taking a lesson in drawing, something in the design or its execution did not please her, and, starting up, she stamped her little foot upon the floor. "Ah," said the drawing-master, "I have seen that action performed three times in my life: by a sheep on the common, by a deer in her Majesty's park, and now by your Royal Highness in this room." Sweet as she was impulsive, the Princess laughed merrily at this little speech, and resumed her drawing.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London daily writing from Lisbon on the 10th ult., says the Portuguese Government has received a copy of the protest made by the Commander of the gunboat *Bengo* against the manner in which the French occupied Pontaneira. The protest was founded on the fact that Portugal claimed ancient rights over the territory extending from Cape Lopes to Landana, in which she had constantly exercised acts of sovereignty along the entire coast. It is pointed out here that the Portuguese territorial claims do not extend beyond latitude 5 deg. 12 min., as recently explained by the Government in the Chamber of Deputies, and a disposition exists to regard the importance attached to the action of France as exaggerated. Some Lisbon newspapers, however, blame the form of the occupation, and stigmatise the Portuguese as traitors, who assisted the French on their disembarkation.

SAYS the *Oversland Mail*:—At the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, Lord Wolseley, in proposing the toast of the evening, reminded his hearers that he too was a kind of man of letters inasmuch as many years ago partial friends had persuaded him to publish a narrative of the war in China, from which he had just returned. He might have added that four to five years ago he was strongly suspected of the authorship of a novel, described on the title-page as "Edited by Sir Garret Wolseley," which tells the story of an extraordinary major, one Othniel Vere. But of Othniel he had nothing to say. To Othniel he preferred the connection between the army and the press. He is a soldier, but he likes to be written about, even when he is engaging in a political movement; and among many names that bear out this we may instance Hardy, tried as a conspirator in the panic of 1794. Thomas Cooper, the famous Chartist, and George Odger, the well-known working-man's candidate, all of whom for the whole or part of their lives were shoemakers. Samuel Drew thought out his refutation of Tom Paine, and arguments for the immortality of the soul while engaged on his work, scribbling notes on the first piece of paper when a moment of leisure occurred. And Bloomfield composed most of the "Farmer's Boy" in a crowded garret among his fellow workmen, making verses silently in his head, for he had neither time nor materials to write them down.—*Saturday Review.*

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THE Brazilian Government encourages immigration, but the inducements held out to the settler are not very attractive in comparison with those which have brought millions to the shores of the United States. Each adult immigrant receives from the Brazilian Government only eight acres of arable public land, and he must pay \$16 an acre for it, if he pays at once, or 20 per cent. more, if he requires time for payment. If he cannot pay in advance, his first payment must be made at the end of the second year, and the remainder of the sum must be paid in four yearly payments. The immigrant is fed and sheltered at the Government boarding house in Rio de Janeiro after he has come from the ship and he is given free transportation to the public lands. He receives a few implements and seeds and an allowance of 20 cents per day for each adult in his family and 10 cents per day for each child during the first six months after settlement. But he gets very little land, and has to pay a good price for it. In the two years ending December 31, 1881, Brazil received 40,831 immigrants, most of whom came from Italy and Portugal, while in the same period more than 1,000,000 immigrants went to the United States. Brazil spends more than \$200,000 each year to promote immigration, but a great part of her vast territory is almost inaccessible. An area as large as all that portion of the United States which lies east of the Rocky Mountains has only as many miles of railway as are to be found in the State of Massachusetts.

A CONVOCATION of United Service Chapter, No. 1341, will be held in Freemason's Hall, Zealand Street, at 5.30 this afternoon.

PRUSSIA imposes an income tax on everybody who has \$235 or more per annum, and has just remitted the tax from 3,740,000 people who earn less.

JOHN BRUGHT estimates that since the beginning of the present century Great Britain has spent about \$22,000,000,000 for war, and only about \$4,000,000,000 for civil government and improvements.

We would direct attention to the performance to be given at the Garrison Theatre this evening by the Anglo-Swiss Bell Ringers, Professor Hector Lacie, and several members of the Mastodon Minstrels. A capital programme has been arranged, and the entertainment should prove a most successful one.

THE hush-up in this morning's *Daily Press* of what transpired in the *Bulgari v. Fraser-Smith* libel affair at the Supreme Court yesterday is singularly inaccurate. It is strange how even short-hand reporters of acknowledged eminence so frequently manage to make the simplest matters "confusion worse confounded."

An American paper says: "John Brown was good at all sorts of things." He made a good target in the Queen's carriage for a 'cranky' pistol-shooter, a capital sedan chair for the Queen over bogs in the Highlands, a convenient coat-rack, a Polly Hopkins to put the kettle on so that all could have tea, a keeper-off of draughts of air, a bull's-eye for a scolding, a unicorn of a chap for guyings from his mistress, and Brown knew how to brew a glass of private grog such as all the Guelphs have liked for a century and a half back."

THE paragraph from the *North Borneo Herald*, relating to the formation of a powerful syndicate in Hongkong for the purpose of taking up land at the different towns of the new settlement published by our local contemporaries, appeared in the *Telegraph* weeks ago; and it was from our columns that the *Herald* obtained the information which is now set out in the *Daily Press* as an item of news. The enterprising old-established local papers have to travel to British North Borneo for Hongkong gossip that has been current in the colony for months.

JANET was not comely, but an excellent servant, and especially devout. One Sunday afternoon, on returning from the kirk, she mentioned to the ladies of the family how much she had enjoyed the services. Shortly afterward they heard her scolding at a great rate, and one of the ladies remonstrated with her. "Why, Janet, I'm afraid the services did you very little good; after all, as you seem to have lost your temper." "Ah, wed," said Janet, "I left William to look after things, and everything's so upset it's enough to tak the taste o' prayer out o' one's mouth."

OUR readers will note that the *Honam* will be despatched from the Steamboat Company's wharf for a special excursion to Macao at 8 o'clock tomorrow (Sunday) morning, leaving Macao on the return journey at 9 p.m. The weather appears likely to be favorable and to-morrow is one of the red letter days in the calendar of the Holy City, a procession and pyrotechnic display forming special features in the programme, a large number of residents will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity of spending a few pleasant hours at sea and in the classic groves of the "Gem of the Orient earth."

A DAKOTA school missress sued three young men for breach of promise. Counsel for one of the defendants moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that she was too promiscuous. The Court seemed disposed to grant the motion, whereupon the plaintiff asked: "Judge, did you ever go duck shooting?" His Honor, eye lighted up with the pride of a sportsman as he answered: "Well, I should say so; many's the time I've brought down half a dozen at a shot." "I know it," eagerly added the fair plaintiff; "that's just the case with me, Judge. A flock of these fellows besieged me, and I winged three of them." The motion for a nonsuit was denied.

"BANIAN" in this morning's *Daily Press* is responsible for the following rather startling information:—"The *Carlsbrooke* has been successfully raised, though greatly damaged; it seems a pity that the *Minard Castle*, practically much less injured, should have to be abandoned.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

THE Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church of Scotland has been memorialized to set apart and ordain as evangelists the medical missionaries it sends to foreign parts.

At present Australia counts sixteen bishops, 400 priests, 800 churches, 64 religious or scholastic institutions, and 600,000 Catholic laity. All this may be said to be the growth of forty years, for when Queen Victoria ascended the throne, the Catholics in Australia could be almost counted on one's fingers.

LORD COCKBURN had defended a man on a capital charge—the verdict was guilty, and the sentence hanging on a day named. As Cockburn left the Court the condemned prisoner called him to the edge of the dock, and complained to him, saying, "Mr. Cockburn, I haven't got justice." "No," said the advocate, "not yet; you'll get that next Monday morning."

THERE is a grand total of 2,632,223 electors in the English and Welsh constituencies, viz.: Nine hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-one in the counties, 1,651,761 in the cities and boroughs, and 13,831 in the universities. In Ireland the electors are 226,511, of whom 163,679 are in the counties, 57,784 in the cities and boroughs, and 4,048 in Dublin University. In Scotland the total is 22,967, the counties claiming 9,346, the burghs 210,858; and the universities 12,763. Thus, the total number of electors in the three kingdoms is 3,181,701.

LOSS OF THE "SUMIDA MARU."

We regret to have to add to the long roll of vessels lost on our coasts during the past month that of another steamer well known in Hongkong—the *Sumida Maru* owned by the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company. The *Sumida Maru* was commanded by Captain Huben, and left this port for Nagasaki on Friday the 8th instant. She would appear to have arrived at the last-named port all right, and so far as can be gathered, left Nagasaki for Kobe early yesterday. In the Simonosaki Straits she struck on a rock, or went ashore (the telegraphic reports are not altogether consistent on this point) and is presumed to have become a total wreck. The telegrams received here by the Agent of the Mitsu Bishi Co., and the Insurance Companies state that the passengers were all saved, and that every possible exertion was being made to save the cargo. No further details have been received, but we shall doubtless get full information in the course of a day or two.

A SENSIBLE SULTAN.

The theatre of a certain French provincial town was once in the very depths of impecuniosity, its company unpaid, and high upon starvation—all save the manager himself, whose versatile imagination and ready wit enabled him to obtain credit and fare well. One night, however, a clever "utility man" managed to get capital supper out of him, and to eat it on the stage itself. The piece being represented was Voltaire's "Bajazet." There is a speech in it where the Grand Vizier expresses in high-flown language his utmost attachment to Bajazet, and offers to sacrifice fortune and life to his person. Great was the astonishment and amusement of the audience on hearing from the lips of the bewitched and glittering Sultan—personified by the "utility man"—the following tag, addressed to the Grand Vizier, played by the manager:

"Sultan!—Are you indeed so devoted to me?" "Vizier (somewhat taken aback)—Almullah, on my head be it if I show it not!" (Sotto voce: What the deuce do you mean by this trash?) Get on with the part.)

Sultan (not taking the least notice of the whisper)—Well, then, most faithful servant and friend, I'll test you! Send forthwith to the nearest cookshop for six sous' worth of fried potatoes; for Allah is good, and knows that I have had no dinner to-day, and, by the Prophet, am hungry."

The audience roared, and would not allow the piece to proceed until the tricky manager had procured from a close adjoining restaurant a *rasherchi* dinner, which they forced the wretched Sultan to eat under their eyes—*London Society*.

THE SUPPRESSION OF DYNAMITE.

One of the international questions which has to be settled relates to hostile preparation in a friendly country against a neighbor. There are many facts going to show, though the case cannot be said to be fully made out, that there are parties in New York who are engaged in making a furious, dynamite warfare on England. Their alleged programme is to blow up public buildings and destroy obnoxious individuals until Major Moore consents to do what they consider to be justice to Ireland. Upon the character of such a mode of warfare there cannot be two opinions. It is more likely to produce desperation rather than concession in England and is anything but heroic or manly. It may be that the proportions of the conspiracy have been exaggerated. It has already given practical evidence, however, that though the operators are few, the damage that may be inflicted can be very great.

It is evident that if the chiefs can be discovered, a demand will be made on our Government to take some steps in the matter, but of what nature has not been disclosed. But just here some very difficult questions arise. England herself has long been the asylum of political offenders. Not only this, but it has recently, on more occasions than one, wicked at their hostile plotting against the country from which they fled. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, according to a cable dispatch, says "the evidence that the dynamite plot was under investigation were hatched in New York is as clear as the proof the foreign police possessed twenty-five years ago that Marinelli's plot against Italy were hatched in England, and the condition of Rossa from the United States is about as likely as Marinelli's was from England." This is the statement of an English paper. It must be admitted that it puts the case very strongly.

The position taken may be removed by the fact that later it was proved that Marinelli's plotting against the life of Louis Napoleon was carried on in England. The bombs with which he tried to blow up that monarch were manufactured there. An effort was made on the part of the French Government to get possession of his accomplices, but without success. Lord Palmerston, who was then at the head of the English Ministry, introduced a bill for the extradition of persons found plotting in England against the lives of foreign potentates. But it created such an excitement that Palmerston was driven from office. One of the persons proved to have furnished the money to the plotters was elected to Parliament. Then followed the famous

demand of the French Colonels to be led against England, which harbored assassins and malefactors.

Nor does the commercial aspect of the same kind of proceeding present any relieving feature. While we were engaged in the suppression of a gigantic rebellion, private war was made upon us from English ports. The Confederates were supplied with arms, ammunition, cannons and sabres to be used against the United States in the field, by English blockade runners. The Alabama was an English ship, in everything but its commander. It was built, equipped, manned and armed in an English port. The Atlantic and Pacific were lighted up with American merchantmen, set on fire by Confederate cruisers, which were never inside of a Confederate port. Our Minister, Mr. Adams, was contemptuously snubbed, when he called the attention of Lord Russell to the fact that Englishmen were building ships of war to operate against the United States. It is true that England, by the Geneva award, made a money atomization for the cause she pursued. But if we had been worsted in the fight with the Confederates, she never would have paid a penny.

Perhaps no amount of money could compensate for the damage done. It was the hope of assistance from England, entertained almost to the last gasp, which kept the Rebellion alive so long.

But if we accept the Geneva award as a confession of wrong doing, which is not again to be repeated in any case—a pretty wide conclusion, by the way—the precedents in the case of Manini and Orsini, remain in full force. It does not seem to be right, for all that, to allow individuals to plot against neighbors with which a nation is at peace. Two wrongs cannot make a right. Short sighted English statesmanship cannot make dynamite respectable for us. There may be great difficulty under English or American law, in framing a statute to meet the case. But England will clearly have to set an example, before she can ask our Government to do anything. When she frames an effective law to prevent conspiracies on her soil against other nations, she will be entitled to a hearing. Our programme is to show equal justice all around. But we are not subscribers to much of what goes for public law in the Old World. We have not, for instance, consented to the declarations of the Paris Conference of 1856 relative to privateers. We still hold and probably shall continue to do so, that ships of that character are militia of the sea, which, in the event of collision we shall always call to our assistance.

But if any method can be discovered by which the new kind of diabolical warfare which we are considering can be stopped, provided like efforts are made elsewhere, it is not probable that our Government would long hesitate about adopting it. The first step would be to prohibit the manufacture of explosives except publicly and for commercial purposes. No person can refuse to secret places to mix such compounds with honest intentions. The manufacture of infernal machines, no matter where they are to be used, should be constituted a felony. But whether these are questions for the Federal Government or the States, we will not undertake to decide.—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

meant to sustain and protect her to the end of her days." That was all that could be drawn from him on the subject. He had gone through the forms of marriage to make her his mistress.

In ten more months he had married another wife. Being in dread that she would appear to forbid the bands, he had sent his brother, as his agent, to her. He proposed to ship her off to New Zealand. He told her that she might there capture some other rich man. His brother conveyed his message and in the following year, "Did your brother tell you before he died?" asked the counsel, "that he regretted this act of his life?" "He did not tell me," replied Yelverton, candid for once; "but I dare say he said it." "Sir," rejoined the Sergeant, "he wished to spare you. That is why he did not tell you." So Yelverton was married again, and on the night before he performed this new ceremony he read the love letters which Teresa had sent him. "Caro mio Carlo," she had written, "think at least of the happiness we have known together—so entire, so unbounded. Is there any joy in the world to be compared to reciprocated love? How everything on earth became indifferent but our two selves?" You said I was the dearest small Teresa that had ever lived, and I thought there was not in the world another Carlo like mine."

The evidence was concluded. The counsel for the plaintiff addressed the jury. "To you," he said, "I commit this great cause. I am no longer able to address you. Would to God I had talents or physical energy to enlist them longer on the part of this injured woman. She finds an advocate in you; she finds it in the respected Judge on the bench." The verdict was for the plaintiff. After the adjournment of the Court, the enthusiastic crowd dragged Mrs. Yelverton's carriage to the Gresham Hotel. The steps of Nelson's Pillar were crowded with spectators. No carriages but one were allowed to pass along the triumphal way, and this one carriage, containing the heroine of the day, rattled along the street amid such shouting and cheering as rarely before had been heard in Dublin. That was the apogee of her life. Thenceforward nothing but sorrow and heart-burning was in store for her.Appealed from the people to the bench, from the bench to the House of Lords, her suit was constantly denied. She lectured here and in England, but with little success. For nearly ten years she fought her case, and was beaten at every point. Major Yelverton was always shielded by the technicalities of the marriage law. He disappeared from his haunts, and it was not till long after succeeding his father's title that he ventured to settle down in obscurity in Ireland. Teresa went to the Cape, where she wrote for the Colonial newspapers. Her heart had been broken, her life wasted, by "Caro mio Carlo," who to-day lies dead.—*Whitehall Review*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Mysore*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 21st.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Glaucus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 10th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 17th.

The steamer *Glenarry*, from London, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 17th.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamship *Medusa* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 12th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th.

The steamship *Euzine* left Sydney for Hongkong, via Queensland Ports and Port Darwin, on the 26th ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 24th instant.

The Scottish Oriental Company's steamer *Taichow* left Glasgow on the 17th May, and may be expected to arrive here about the 4th July.

To-day's Advertisements.

GARRISON THEATRE, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, the 16th June.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF H.E. GENERAL SARGENT, C.B.

GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

THE ANGLO-SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

The Brothers Darrow, Australia's Champion Negro Burlesque Comique.

MR. DAVIS, the renowned pianist and ballad singer.

MR. HARLAND'S baritone and motto songs.

PROFESSOR LACIE and his Wooden headed family "Down you go."

NEW JIGS, CLOG DANCES, SONGS AND FARCES.

Everything in the Programme has been arranged to enable all present to enjoy it.

"A HAPPY NIGHT."

Doors open at 8:30; commence at 9 sharp.

Prices 50 and 25 Cents.

A few reserved seats One Dollar.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1883. [463]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship

"RESOLUTE"

Nickels, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1883. [477]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

We hereby give notice that we have instructed Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, on account of all concerned, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, the TILES, COALS, and MISCELLANEOUS CARGO recovered by this Company from the Steamer "CARISBROOKE" and that we hold ourselves responsible to account for the Net proceeds, subject to our Claim for Salvage, upon the same at 75 per cent.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1883. [478]

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between Murray Pier and Government House, GOLD LOCKET with MONOGRAM and Chain.

The Finder will be Rewarded, if necessary,

on RETURNING the same to the

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1883. [479]

PRICE THIRTY CENTS.

T H E T Y P H O O N S OF THE EASTERN SEAS

BY BREVIET-LIEUT. COL. H. S. PALMER.

ROYAL Engineers.

Brief Review of Peter Doherty's Work on

the Typhoons of the China Sea.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE "HONAM" will make a Trip to MACAO and BACK TOMORROW, the 17th instant, leaving Hongkong at 8 A.M., and Macao at 9 P.M.

First-class Fare to Macao and back \$2.

No Second-class.

Refreshments will be supplied on board, but

no Meals.

The Macao Hotel will be prepared to supply

Breakfast and Dinner to the Excursionists.

Tickets to be purchased at the Company's Office.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1883. [462]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOK of this Company

will be CLOSED from the 18th instant,

until the 2nd proximo; both days included.

HENRY R. H. MARTIN, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [468]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company

will be held at the Company's Office, No. 45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on

TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1883, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., in order to take into consideration a Special Resolution to add a Regulation to the Existing Articles of Association of the Company, authorizing the Company so far to modify the Conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association as by Sub-division of its Existing Shares to Divide its Capital into Shares of smaller amount than is fixed by its Memorandum of Association, in accordance with the provisions of Sections XX. and XXI. of "The Companies Ordinance, 1877."

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [412]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY per cent

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.

Business is still a little slack in the Share Market. Banks continue firm, with buyers at 192 premium for the end of the month, 195 for July, and 198 for August, but we have not heard of any transfers being effected at these rates, holders standing out for a higher figure. Union Insurances have changed hands at quotation and there are still buyers on the same terms. Chinese Insurances are weaker, offers to sell at the reduced rate of \$225 not having induced buyers to come forward when our report left, Hongkong. Fires are in good request at quotation. China Fires and China Sugars are slightly weaker. Steamboats are firm at \$46 per share premium, no shares being forthcoming at that figure. Hongkong Ices are on offer at the reduced rate of \$165, but there are no buyers at present at that rate. Nothing in other stocks requires special mention.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue \$153 per cent. premium. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue, \$151 per cent. premium. Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$600 per share, sales and buyers. China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,450 per share, buyers. North China Insurance—Tls. 1,500 per share, buyers. Canton Insurance Company Limited—\$120 per share, buyers. Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 990 per share, buyers. Chinese Insurance Company—\$215 per share, sellers. On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share. Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,310 per share, buyers. China Fire Insurance Company—\$375 per share, sellers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—53 per cent. premium, sellers. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$46 per share, premium, buyers. China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share. Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share. Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—10 per cent. dis., sellers. China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$190 per share, sellers. China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium. Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$77 per share, sellers. Hongkong Ice Company—\$165 per share, sellers. Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1883—1 per cent. prem. ex. int. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 percent. prem., sales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T.T. 1/1 Bank Bills, on demand 1/1 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/1 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/1 Credits, at 4 months 1/1 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/1 @ 3/8

ON PARIS.—Bank, T.T. 4/8

Bank Bills, on demand 4/8 Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/8 ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 2/2

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 2/2

Bank, sight 2/2 Private, 30 days' sight 2/2

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, 8530 (Allowance, Taels 112). OLD MALWA per picul, 8555 (Allowance, Taels 40). NEW PATNA per chest, 8622 1/2 OLD PATNA (first choice) per chest, 8600 OLD PATNA (second choice) per chest, 8590 OLD PATNA (bottom) per chest, 8602 1/2 OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest 8592 1/2 NEW BENAKA (high touch) per chest, 8575 NEW BENAKA (low touch) per chest, 8570 NEW PERSIAN per picul, 8425 (Allowance, Taels 24). OLD PERSIAN per picul; 8375 (Allowance, Taels 8.)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FAUCONER & CO's Register).

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.70	30.71	30.71	30.70	30.70	30.70	30.70
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.70	30.71	30.71	30.70	30.70	30.70	30.70
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Thermometer—4 P.M.	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Wat. Thermometer—4 P.M. (Water bulb)	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Thermometer—Minima 77							
Barometer—1 A.M.	30.82						
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80						
Thermometer—4 P.M.	79						
Wat. Thermometer—4 P.M. (Water bulb)	76						
Thermometer—Minima 77							

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

	HONGKONG	AMoy	SHANGHAI	MANILA
Barometer	90.70	90.71	90.71	90.70
Thermometer	84.0	84.1	84.0	84.1
Direction of Wind	SSW	NE	NE	SW
Force	3	3	3	3
Dry Thermometer	81	79	74	68
Wat. Thermometer	78	75	63	63
Weather	clear	bc	c	bc
Hour's Rain	—	6	6	—
(windfallen)	1/2	0.40	0.40	—

Temperature, level of the sea 12° inches, tem. and humidity—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the open air in a shaded situation—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points. N.W., N.E., etc.—Force of Wind, is given in eight points, from 1 to 8, violent—State of Weather, 1 to 4, light, 5 to 7, moderate, 8 to 10, severe, 11 to 12, violent—State of Weather, 5 to 7, light, 8 to 10, moderate, 11 to 12, violent—For Nagasaki and Kobe—Per Kumamoto Maru, on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 3:30 P.M.—For Kudat and Sandakan—Per Thaliti, on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 3:30 P.M.—For Nagasaki—Per C. T. Hook, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 9 A.M.—For Nagasaki—Per Thaliti, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 11:30 A.M.—For Manilla—Per Emyu, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 3:30 P.M.—For Diamante, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 4:30 P.M.—For Manila—Per Diamante—Per Kumamoto Maru, on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 3:30 P.M.—For Nagasaki and Kobe—Per Kumamoto Maru, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 11:30 A.M.—For Port Darwin, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne—Per Whampoa, on Monday, the 22nd July, at 3:30 P.M.

Temperature, level of the sea 12° inches, tem. and humidity—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the open air in a shaded situation—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points. N.W., N.E., etc.—Force of Wind, is given in eight points, from 1 to 8, violent—State of Weather, 1 to 4, light, 5 to 7, moderate, 8 to 10, violent—State of Weather, 5 to 7, light, 8 to 10, moderate, 11 to 12, violent—State of Weather, 1 to 4, light, 5 to 7, moderate, 8 to 10, violent—State of Weather, 5 to 7, light, 8 to 10, moderate, 11 to 12, violent—For Nagasaki and Yokohama—Per Zambo, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 11:30 A.M.—For Port Darwin, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne—Per Whampoa, on Monday, the 22nd July, at 3:30 P.M.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

MILTON, Norwegian bark, 463, J. J. Kroger, 15th June—Chefoo 1st June, Beans and Vermicelli—Order.

DIAMANT, British steamer, 514, R. F. Cullen, 15th June—Amoy 14th June, General—Russell & Co.

BENARY, British steamer, 1,119, Le Boutillier, 15th June—Saigon 11th June, Rice—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

AEGEAN, British steamer, 750, Thomas, 16th June—Saigon 11th June, General—Tung Kee & Co.

EMU, Spanish steamer, 410, A. de Rementeria, 16th June—Amoy 14th June, General—Remedios & Co.

POSANG, British steamer, 967, Irvine, 16th June—Canton 16th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PEKING, British steamer, 954, Heuermann, 16th June—Canton 15th June, General—Siemens & Co.

FELLING, British steamer, 752, W. N. Allison, 12th June—Bangkok 5th June, General—Wieler & Co.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, Thiesen, 16th June—Canton 16th June, General—Wieler & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Namoa, British steamer, for Swatow, &c. Hainan, British steamer, for Hoihow. Salter, French steamer, for Haiphong. Peijo, German bark, for Callao. C. T. Hook, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

June 16. Glenroy, British steamer, for Foochow. June 16. Tartar, German brig, for Vladivostock. June 16. Nicholas Thayer, American bark, for New York. June 16. Anton Gunther, German bark, for Toulon. June 16. Aragon, Spanish steamer, for Manila. June 16. Fonsai, British steamer, for Amoy and Tamsui. June 16. Agamemnon, British steamer, for Swatow. June 16. Tanaïs, French str., from Yokohama.

The British steamship *Aegan* reports left Saigon on the 11th instant. Had moderate breeze from the S.W. and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Benary* reports left Saigon on the 11th instant. The first three days had moderate S.W. wind. The last day had variable wind and confused sea.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Aegan* reports left Saigon on the 11th instant. Had moderate breeze from the S.W. and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Benary* reports left Saigon on the 11th instant. The first three days had moderate S.W. wind. The last day had variable wind and confused sea.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May—Shanghai, British steamer, from Hankow. May—Chin-tung, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.

June—Takasago Maru, Japan, str., from Japan. Waverley, British steamer, from Ningpo. Kin-yang-ku Chinese str., from Greenock. King-iwan Chinese str., from Hankow. Taku, British steamer, from Tientsin. Pautau, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin. Satsuma, British bark, from Keeling. Amoy, British steamer, from Hongkong. Stentor, British steamer, from London. Fun-wo, British steamer, from Hankow. Glamis Castle, British str., from Antwerp. Fung-shun, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin. Kiang-kuo, Chinese steamer, from Hankow. Wuchang, British steamer, from Tientsin. Sul, British steamer, from Hankow. Mei-foo, Chinese steamer, from Amoy. Kassa, British bark, from Sydney. Daniel I. Tenny, Am. sh., from New York. Ichang, British steamer, from Hankow. Hwai-yuen, Chinese str., from Hongkong. Sherard Osborn, British str., from a cruise. Kung-wo, British steamer, from Tientsin. Hideyoshi Maru, Japan, str., from Knotu. Nanking, British steamer, from Foochow. Kiang-yung, Chinese str., from Hankow. Taiwo, British steamer, from Hankow. Peking, British steamer, from Hongkong. Baikal, Russian steamer, from Hankow. Yung-ning, Chinese str., from Wenchow. Kumasa Maru, Japan, str., from Knotu. Daring, British sloop, from Kohe. Tun-sui, British steamer, from Ningpo. Anduy, French steamer, from Hongkong. Hae-ting, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin. Siu Nanking, British str., from Foochow. Hae-an, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.

DEPARTURES.

May—Takasago Maru, Japan, str., for Knottu.

June—Takasago Maru, Japan, str., for Knottu. Yuburnis, British bark, for London. Chung-kuo, British str., for Hankow. King-pai, Chinese str., for Chinkiang. Sheiard Osborn, British str., for a cruise. Chihaya Maru, Japan, str., for Kuchinotu. Argos, British bark, for Tientsin. Kiang-pai, Chinese steamer, for Hankow. Mirzape, British str., for Hongkong. Kwa-hsing, Chinese steamer, for a cruise. Pautau, Chinese steamer, from Chefoo. Sheiard Osborn, British str., for Chinkiang. Shihai Maru, Japan, str., for Kuchinotu. Kung-pai, Chinese str., for Hankow. Fung-shun, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo. Chin-tung, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo. Achilles, British steamer, for London. Kiang-ten, Chinese steamer, for Ningpo. Sherard Osborn, British str., for Foochow. James S. Stone, Am. bark, for New York. Batavia, British bark, for Chefoo. Ichang, British steamer, for Hankow. Tun-sui, British steamer, for Ningpo. Tyne, British steamer, for Nagasaki. Theobald, American ship, for Royal Roads.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ANNAM, Annamite steamer, 317, Yuen Man Tung, 12th May—Kwongnam 4th May, General—Order.

ASCALON, British steamer, 1,523, G. D. Shadwell, 7th June—Newcastle 10th May, Coals.

C. T. HOOK, British steamer, 902, J. W. Jarvis, 12th June—Nagasaki 8th June, Coal.

SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, Ch. Vincent, 10th May—Swatow 24th May, Ballast—W. H. Ray.

ST. IDEUS, French bark, 388 (Durand)—Carlisle & Co.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

(Continued.)

RESOLUTE, American ship, 1,640, Sackells, 22d May—Newcastle 24th March, Coal—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

ROBERT PORTER, American bark, 840, D. C. Nichols, 6th April—Newcastle, N.S.W., 26th January, Coals—Russell & Co.

SACRAMENTO, American ship, 1,347, J. C. Entwistle, 20th April—New York 18th Dec., Oil and General—Melchers & Co.

SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, Ch. Vincent, 10th May—Swatow 24th May, Ballast—W. H. Ray.

ST. IDEUS, French bark, 388 (Durand)—Carlisle & Co.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Chas. Hicks, Chefoo.

Audacious, double-screw iron frigate, Captain R. E. Tracey, Chefoo.

Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Russell S. P. Paisley, Bangkok.

Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Hippisley Chefoo.

Curacao, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Anstruther, Newchwang.

Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. Elliott, Shanghai.

Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.

Espion, gunboat, Commander Gamble, en route Amoy.

Flying-Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskin, Shanghai.

Fly, double-screw gun-boat, 4 guns, Commander J. Hope, Singapore.

Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McNamee, Singapore.

Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander E. Holman, Shanghai.

Linnet, British gunboat, Commander C. P. Harris, Tientsin.

Maggie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Sandakan.

Midge, double-screw gun-boat, In reserve, Hongkong.

Moorhen, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Corfe, Hongkong.

Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander Bickford, Chefoo.

Swift, double-screw gun-boat, 5 guns, Commander Pollard, Chefoo.

AMOY.

In Port on 6th June, 1883.

Faugh Balloon, German schooner, 240 (Rude) H. A. Petersen & Co.

Glenury, British bark, 283 (Thomsen)—Pasedig & Co.

Kiang-king, British steamer, 617, A. Benning-Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

Kiung-chow, British steamer, 150, Goggin-Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

Powan, British steamer, 1,890, Hoyland—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

Spark, British steamer, 140—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 527—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Lefavor—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Ogston—Butterfield & Swire.

Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning-Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes-C. M. S. N. Co.

Kiu-kiang,